A NEW CAMPTOTOMA FROM MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE) HANS REICHARDT¹

A recent paper by Nègre (1966) on the subtribe Chaetogenyina van Emden (Carabidae, Pterostichini), drew my attention to a series of small, very distinctive Pterostichini, which, after having been studied, turned out to belong to a new species of the genus Camptotoma, which Nègre removed from the tribe Anchonoderini and placed among the Pterostichini, Chaetogenyina. The three species treated by Nègre are from Colombia (one species) and Venezuela (two species). The species described below is the first one known from Brazil, having been collected in the northwest of the state of Minas Gerais by a field party of the Departmento de Zoologia led by P. E. Vanzolini. The Carabids collected on that trip seem worth being studied as a whole. Since such a task will take time, it seems best to publish the description of this new species separately.

Camptotoma flavostriata Reichardt, new species

(figs. 1-4)

TYPE DATA. Brazil: Minas Gerais, Arinos, Nov. 6-8, 1964 (holotype male, 2 males and 1 female paratypes); Minas Gerais, Buritis, Ribeirao Confins, Oct. 29-31, 1964 (1 male and 1 female paratypes). Holotype and 3 paratypes (1 male and 1 female from Arinos, 1 male from Buritis), in the Departamento de Zoologia, Sao Paulo; 1 male paratype from Arinos in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, United States; 1 female paratype from Buritis in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

DESCRIPTION Very similar in size, color and shape to the other species of the genus; testaceous stripe on elytra, even though somewhat variable in the typeseries, limited to a single (seventh) interstice. Head not punctured, very finely reticulated; labrum and palpi yellow, mandibles dark-brown; antennae yellow, somewhat darkened from the fifth segment on; each segment, except scape, with a ring of bristles at apex. Pronotum very cordiform, convex, very finely reticulated on surface, disc unpunctured; base with very strong and deep punctures; median sulcus well developed; lateral edges yellow anteriorly. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra deeply punctate-sulcate in anterior half, sulcate in posterior half (9 sulci on each elytron); interstices convex, very finely reticulated; yellow stripe in most specimens running from humeri to about three quarters of total length of elytra; apex of third and fifth interstices also shortly yellow; in one specimen the stripe of the seventh interstice is fused, at apex of elytra, to the yellow apex of the fifth and third interstices, forming a continuous stripe; the stripe is always restricted to a single interstice; apex of elytra also yellow. Ventral side black, smooth; legs yellow, with darkened knees; front tarsi of males with thickened segments (fig. 3). Aedeagus (fig. 2) very similar to that of the other species of the genus. Measurements: length, 7.7-8.4 mm; humeral width, 3.2-3.4 mm.

TAXONOMIC DISCUSSION

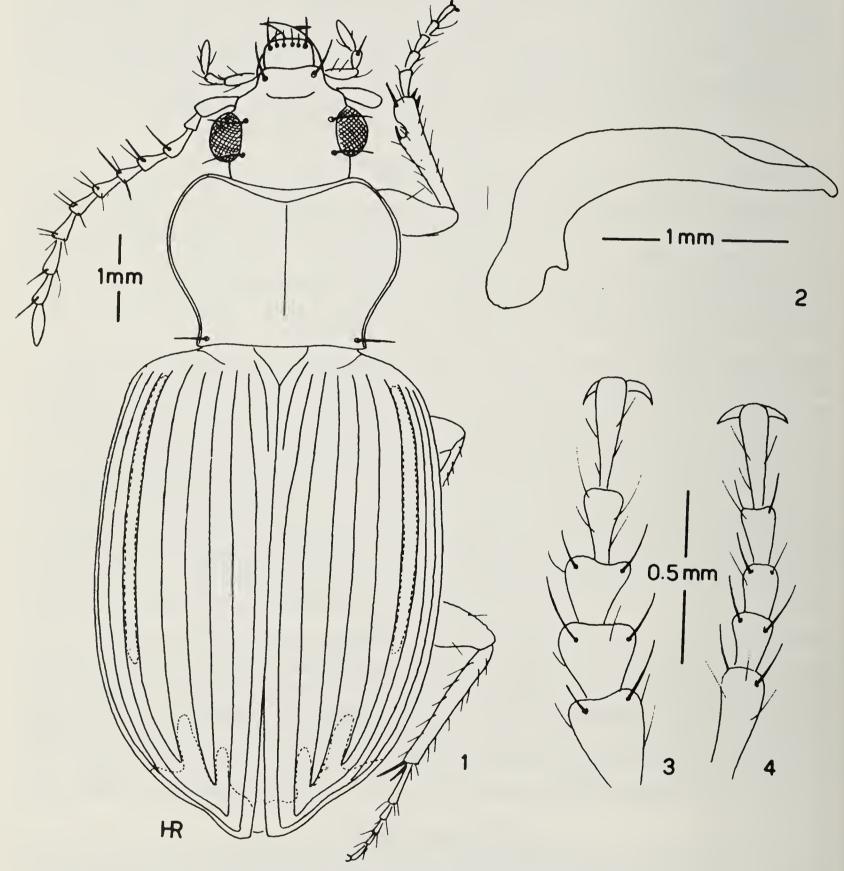
Camptotoma flavostriata Reichardt, n. sp., the first species of the genus to be found in Brazil, seems to be more closely related to marcuzzii Nègre, recently described from Venezuela. The new species, however, has the yellow stripe restricted to a single, seventh, interstice, and has the base of the pronotum very strongly and deeply punctured.

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The key below, adapted from Nègre (1966), easily separates the four species presently included in the genus:



FIGURES 1-4. Camptotoma flavostriata, new species. 1—dorsal view of \mathcal{Q} from Arinos. 2—aedeagus of paratype from Arinos. 3—front tarsus of male. 4—front tarsus of female.

LITERATURE CITED

NEGRE, J. 1966. Les genres Camptotoma et Chaetogenys (Col.: Carabidae). Ann. Soc. Ent. France (N.S.) 2 (3): 687-692, 12 figs.